

ASSOCIATION LAW NOT SO BAD

RELIGION IN FRANCE AND GER-
MANY COMPARED.

Harsh Enforcement of French Law Better Than Condition of Catholics in Germany—These Depend Solely on Kaiser's Will—Marked Decay of Faith Among Lutherans and City Catholics.

ROME, July 18.—The Holy See has good reason to watch the movement that has followed the Kaiser's speech at Aix-la-Chapelle and the political-religious harangue of Gen. von Loë at Bonn. What marks clearly the strategic character of this conflict is that the Kaiser's constant, in order to show distinctly that his master's will is his thought it necessary to publish in the Germanic the authoritative text of his laudatory address. From these circumstances it becomes clear that, just as before 1870, Lutherans in Prussia are trying to win the sympathy of the Catholic world by the assertion of its superiority to France in ecclesiastical matters. Wilhelm II. wishes to found the Empire of the West supported by all the forces of Catholicism.

The plan certainly is grand. The combination of all interests to a national aim forces respect and excites the keenest curiosity. Nobody would dare to deny the greatness of the scheme nor the benevolent attitude of the Kaiser toward the Pope and the Church. The Kaiser has need of the Centre to contend against the Social Democrats; he wishes, too, to clear the way for Pan-Germanism by quieting the Catholics of Austria-Hungary. Yet, it seems that even if Prussia is right in keeping on following her star, we should protest against the tactics she uses. There is a deceptive ambiguity in this, a confusion that should be pointed out and removed.

Germany's pretended political-religious "superiority" is only a snare. To be sure, the French Republic is serving, more than enough, the interests of the King of Prussia nowadays. The stupid *Kulturkampf* there explains the easy Machiavellism of the Kaiser. Nevertheless, while insisting on the painful fact and acknowledging the conflicting spirit of the Kaiser, it must be confessed that, even after the law against the Regulars has been enforced in the most cruel fashion, the religious situation in France is better than the state of things in Prussian Germany.

In the first place even if all the schools of the congregations are closed France will still have the liberty of teaching, a liberty that does not exist in any of the German States. Neither Prussia nor any other province of the empire knows that right. Where then is that "superiority" that is vaunted even in the Catholic world? Taking the question of the religious orders, has Prussia or Germany more in the quantity than France has? Not at all. The law of 1887, which put an end to the *Kulturkampf*, renounces the banishment of the Jesuits and "similar orders." That is a manifest inferiority.

Despite frequent and repeated votes of the Reichstag, Germany preserves the law of 1872 intact, that odious preface to the conflict between State and Church. The "authorized" orders in Prussia and in Germany are subject to the most burdensome regulations. They need not only the permission and the "placet" of the Government, but they are subject to the State's caprice. Assuming then that the Republic does not authorize all the congregations, it is still far removed from the arbitrary system of Prussia that is so highly praised. Look at Carlsruhe. For thirty years the Baden Catholics have been demanding the return of the male religious orders. Recently in the Landtag by a vote of 30 to 22 a motion was passed in favor of this concession. The Government promised to take it into consideration; negotiations have even begun with Rome. But meanwhile, in that province, as everywhere else, in spite of the perpetual catchword of "superiority" no monk's cow has been able yet to cross the unfriendly frontier.

Granting that attention is paid to the Parliamentary vote and to Catholic demands, the Grand Duchy of Baden will place at least as many restraints on the tardily granted privileges as Prussia does. Exceptions will be made and regulations will be imposed. When the German situation is compared to the influence and controlling power of the French religious orders we must be dumfounded at the dreary Teutonic joke. It is more than a farce, it is more than a lie, it is disgusting mockery. Because the Kaiser wishes to make use of the Church and to create throughout the world a feeling friendly to Prussia, is no excuse for building up adroit strategy on the opposite of truth and of justice. Let us continue the parallel, since Germany insists on it so clumsily. The law of 1887 in Prussia has modified the conditions of the *Kulturkampf*, it has not put an end to it. The liberal statutes of the Constitution of 1851 have not been reestablished notwithstanding the genius of Windthorst, the apostolic firmness of the Pope and the pluck of the Catholic people. The status quo ante is, unhappily, merely a sad remembrance. It restricts the liberty of the seminaries, it narrows the powers of the Bishops, it inflicts the duty of registration, the *Anzeigepflicht*, it leaves all doors open for conflicts whenever the Kaiser shall change his whim or Prussia no longer feel the need of the aid of Catholics and of Rome. All Prussian curates must be acceptable to the Government, and Heaven knows that the Prussian bureaucracy is not gentle, while in France the Bishop can move his clergy about freely, save in the case of denials.

As regards the faith, France shows the same superiority despite the misfortunes of the times and the ferocity of the radicals. Lutheranism is dying in Germany if it is not already dead. The pastors who preserve their belief are rare; the religion is disappearing, people don't go to church any more. The sermons are either mere sentimental exercises or vague professions. The middle class has no longer any faith. You should hear the sad laments of some "orthodox" people over this grievous decline to form an idea of a state of things that is truly pitiable.

In the Catholic districts the rural parishes preserve their marvelous vitality; Germany has not passed through the Janesmet "Lucifer worship" and the curate has kept in most direct contact with the masses. Yet through this superiority of the Catholic towns is a fact, the Catholic middle class is not so highly privileged. Munich, Mainz and the great cities elect Social Democrat Deputies. It is indescribably irritating for a disinterested observer to hear German Catholics denouncing French scepticism, *Gottlosigkeit*, when in Germany the great majority looks on Christianity as nothing more than a sublime effort of the human mind.

INOMINATO.

Fewer Smallpox Cases.

Only three cases of smallpox have been reported in the entire city in the week. This is the lowest record for any week since the disease broke out in November, 1900.

POLICEMAN'S ACTIVE DAY OFF.

West Hunting Lawbreakers and Arrested a Woman Who Denies His Charges.

Policeman Joseph Murray of the sixth street station, who has been in the department less than a year, had a day of Thursday. Putting on plain clothes he went out looking for lawbreakers outside of his own precinct. He arrested Mrs. Annie Cooper, who lives at 246 East Twenty-fifth street early yesterday morning at Third avenue and Twenty-sixth street and later, in the Yorkville police court charged her with soliciting.

Mrs. Cooper declared that she was respectable and had not spoken to Murray until he seized her, slapped her face and could not believe her. Not knowing he was a policeman, she said, she tried to get away from him and he pulled her hair, tore her new shirt waist and knocked her down. She screamed and two young men went to her assistance. Murray said, knocking them down. One of the young men ran up the avenue and got a policeman in uniform who was about to arrest her assailant when he perceived that she was a policeman and showed his shield.

"If you are a policeman then take this woman to the station," the other policeman said. Murray didn't know where the East Twenty-second street station was and she had to show him.

Her husband, Frederick Cooper, who is employed in a stable in East Twenty-fourth street, was in court to defend his wife's character. Lawyer William T. Byrne told Magistrate Pool that he had known Mrs. Cooper since she was 14 years old and declared that she was respectable. Several other witnesses testified to the same thing. The woman said she was on her way home from a visit to the home of her married sister when Murray seized her.

The policeman declared that he was standing at the corner looking up at a window in which there was a light when Mrs. Cooper came along and she started him. The Magistrate had the stenographer take down the testimony and finally paroled the woman for further examination to-day.

CRUDE OIL FOR FUEL.

Test of a New Burner Which Distills Out the Asphalt.

A new form of burner for the consumption of crude oil, which its inventor, H. A. House of Bridgeport, Conn., confidently asserts will solve some difficult economic problems in the far South, was tested yesterday at a laundry in West Fifty-first street. The oil burners were attached to an 80-horse-power fire boiler and through the afternoon easily kept up the normal steam pressure of from seventy-five to eighty pounds, burning steadily and noiselessly and without smoke or odor. All this was accomplished with an economy of fuel. The flow of crude oil being used for each horse-power hour.

The petroleum supplied to the burners was from the Beaumont fields in Texas, a crude fuel containing from 10 to 20 per cent. of asphalt and heavy oil, which is non-combustible. Mr. House has solved a double problem with his burner. The crude oil is generated into a gas for consumption, the asphalt being distilled simultaneously and conducted to a receiving reservoir. The asphalt by-product is worth nearly \$3 a barrel, while the crude oil is worth about 10 cents a barrel in Texas.

By use of these burners, which the inventor has planned for use in every purpose, from the dwelling house furnace up to the large manufacturing, locomotive or steamship, Mr. House believes the oil will become a universal fuel along the Southern belt.

It is asserted that the new burner can be used burning unrefined oil, that it is self-starting, self-adjusting and self-lighting, when the blaze for a moment has been put out, accidentally or intentionally. The flow of the oil is regulated automatically by the steam pressure. When the pressure rises the oil supply is shut down until the normal heat is again attained. In this way an economy of fuel is assured. The burners are to be tested thoroughly here and then are to be introduced in Texas, where the field of their greatest development is said by their inventor to await them.

LAUNCHING AT PORT JEFFERSON.

The Four-Masted Schooner Mary E. Wallace Successfully Sent Afloat.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Aug. 2.—The four-masted schooner Mary E. Wallace was successfully launched at the yard of Mather & Wood this morning in the presence of 5,000 persons. Whistles screamed and the crowd cheered as the vessel slid down the ways.

Miss Catherine Chambers, daughter of Dr. M. L. Chambers, who is said to be the largest stockholder of the Port Jefferson Transportation Company, which owns the vessel, christened the new boat. After the launching the stockholders had dinner at a hotel.

ABOUT ALL TO HARRIET HUME.

Now Mrs. Whitmore, Under Codicils to C. L. R. Hutchinson's Will.

Harriet A. Hume, who in 1887 lived in the same house as Charles L. R. Hutchinson and was known as Mrs. Hutchinson, is mentioned in two codicils of his will. One created a trust fund of \$20,000 for "my friend, Harriet A. Hume," to be lodged with Henry Southgate, Hutchinson's nephew. A later codicil, made in 1887, created a trust fund of \$20,000 for "my friend, Harriet A. Hume," to be lodged with Henry Southgate, Hutchinson's nephew. A later codicil, made in 1887, created a trust fund of \$20,000 for "my friend, Harriet A. Hume," to be lodged with Henry Southgate, Hutchinson's nephew.

The Appellate Division rules that the \$20,000 fund is not to be paid in right of Mrs. Hume, who has since married a physician named Whitmore, is entitled to the income of both. This about exhausts the money in sight. The will provided that a third of Hutchinson's residuary estate should be held in trust for each of his brother Hiram, his sister Sarah and his daughter Elizabeth and their heirs. Alexander, Alexander predeceased him. Hutchinson had been in business as Hutchinson & Co., rue d'Hauteville, Paris, and in this country.

New Railroad Projected.

CAMDEN, Aug. 2.—Application was made here to-day for the incorporation of the Camden, Atlantic City and Chelsea Passenger Railway Company. The incorporators are all connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad. The capital stock is to be \$250,000, of which \$75,000 is paid in. Agent Brownell said that the company intends to operate an electric railway between Atlantic City, Chelsea and other points along the Jersey coast.

Doctor's Office Robbed by a Cat.

Surgical instruments valued at \$50 were stolen on Friday afternoon from the office of Dr. E. P. Pendergast, at 473 Franklin avenue, Brooklyn, by a well-known street cat. The cat, called "Pendergast," was seen and explained to the servant that he would wait the doctor's return to the office. The stranger asked what the cat was missing when the doctor got back.

OLD LADY PROPOSED HE SAYS.

SAID HER REAL ESTATE SHOULD GO WITH HER HAND.

Young Floridian Accepted. There was a proposed marriage in Tampa, Fla., in 10 days the bride was dead at South Nyack—Bridalroom Seeks to Collect.

Cloyde Kidwell Barker of Tampa, Fla., aged 30, says that Jane Elizabeth Kowalski, a widow of Franklin street and Brookside avenue, Nyack, aged 74, proposed marriage to him at Tampa last March and offered to will or deed to him all her real estate if he would accept her hand. He accepted it and took title to it at midnight of March 29 before Justices of the Peace W. A. Gynn and W. O. Johnson of Tampa. Other friendly natives turned out and serenaded them.

A few days after the marriage, according to Barker's attorney, Mrs. Barker came north to prepare her home for her husband, but before his arrival she was found in a dying condition at 5 o'clock in the morning of April 14 last in her Nyack house. She died an hour later. An ineffectual search was made for a will and Barker on May 1 secured letters of administration upon her estate. He has now begun a suit in the Supreme Court to compel the heirs of the late Jane Elizabeth to convey to him all the realty she left. She had no children and it is understood that her estate is claimed by a sister, Antoinette Harrison, and by several nephews and nieces.

Barker's case is noteworthy in that it reverses the usual of suits founded on a consideration of marriage, the suit being for what is practically a marriage settlement. The agreement of Barker says: "The said Jane Elizabeth Kowalski made a proposition of marriage to me and offered to this plaintiff if he would accept the same that she would make the agreement hereinafter set forth."

The agreement presented by Barker was that she would will or deed to him all her real estate, which is practically all her estate. It consists of 213, 218 and 217 West Twenty-fourth street and her property at South Nyack. It is stated that her sudden death prevented her from making the marriage settlement in accordance with the understanding. It is further alleged that although Barker has kept to his contract in all respects, the heirs will not recognize it and that they seek possession of all the estate.

ARREST ORDER IN DIVORCE SUIT.

Granted on Wife's Declaration That Her Husband Was to Leave the State.

Justice Dickey in Brooklyn yesterday granted an order for the arrest of Albert J. Thorne, who is being sued for an absolute divorce by his wife, Marie E. Thorne. The application was made by Mrs. Thorne who said that her husband was about to leave the State.

Mr. Thorne was a broker and lived at 603 Putnam avenue. A year ago he went to Denver, Col. His wife followed him and caused his arrest and that of Miss Thorne, a trained nurse who was in his company. They were subsequently released and Thorne promised to return to Brooklyn and live with his wife.

CRITICISM.

When you hear Shakespeare severely criticised, Gounod attacked and Rubens found fault with—the learned critic as a rule finds numerous listeners who never read anything, never heard an opera and never saw a painting. The financial critic who for weary months have warned their readers against buying Rock Island from 140 to 180 are not tired; they are now unanimously attacking the reorganization plan. Every man who never owned a hundred shares of Rock Island and who in all probability never will own one share of any railroad stock is vociferously applauding the critics, and upon last Sunday's invitation, every bear in the country started in Monday morning selling out their people's stock and last Monday occupied the entire week, especially in Atchison & Missouri Pacific. The result, of course, is a material increase in the price of the stock, a reduction of the speculative long interest, and thus adds technical strength to an intrinsic, uncommonly strong stock market position. Now if you will consider the continuous attacks upon Rock Island and the men who believe in the property, and who have paid their own hard-earned money for the same, the financial critics would have thrown a hint, just a little word of warning six months ago—"Be careful about selling Rock Island short, as some shrewd, far-sighted millionaires are buying it"—how infinitely more valuable those few lines would have been to their bear admirers, who would have been saved serious heart-breaking and the loss of a cover with bonds—not to speak of the value of such advice to a casual poor bull who might happen to read the article and believe in the property. Now if you will consider the plan sold at 100 a couple of dividends and 11 points in rights.

When a far-sighted millionaire to-day out West at the mouth of a river or on the borders of some great lake buys some thousands of acres of land at a price far in advance of anything heretofore paid in that vicinity, his poor friends as a rule begin to deplore his lack of sagacity and predict his ruin. When a few new mills are started and factories and dwelling houses by the hundred rise upon this land this foolishly plunging begins to sell by lots for the same price he paid for the whole. After some years the price per front foot grows equal to the original price of lots, "a wilderness becomes a city." According to some critics this operation is dangerous to a degree, as the values of this man's possessions grow more rapidly than they ought to in proportion to the New York bank statements. The owner, however, is perfectly satisfied, as on every few lots he can now borrow from savings banks what he paid for the whole tract, release his capital and repeat the operation on bigger amounts in better localities, when his brain shows him the larger opportunities. This, of course, swells loans in the country and keeps the circulation of money for a hundred years—but oh how it swells the earnings of the railroads and how valuable it makes railroads for the islands of the world. They will all be able to pay large dividends on twice their present capitalization, and to keep the control of these wonderful money-making machines the problem of the multi-millionaires of the future. Present holders do not dare to sell, and hundreds of new millionaires are ready, willing and anxious to buy control of these money-grapes—the great American Railroads. The Rock Island plan is conservation, far-sighted and selfish. To the who do not have certainly the present owners have been more than fair—they have given them a market at 200 for their stock, and we think they are anxious to relieve disgruntled holders at that price. As to the future, certainly the financial advisers have given every green country man fair warning—don't buy. This is strange, and when the new Rock Island common stock sells at par it will be only natural. We are growing faster in the country than we are in the city, and the speed will increase with the growth. We hear that some enormously large banks are under contemplation. The increase of the National City Bank capital to \$5 millions was only a start. This step is of greatest importance. As the banks grow larger the financial structure grows stronger, when the nation has a \$500 million dollar banking institution, the future home of many hundreds of millions of wage earners, the nation will have a great advantage of the unimpaired increase in wealth. Now, just a hint. Don't sell Missouri Pacific, Atchison, St. Paul and Northern Pacific, and the like. Growing fastest of all the growing railroads and all are bound to grow up with the country. Any price is cheap for such properties. This is a well-known fact. NINETEEN EIGHT.

Arnold, Constable & Co.

MONDAY, AUGUST 4.

Short Walking Skirts,

Made of Fancy Ducks,

\$3.25 and \$3.75.

Colored Etamine, Canvas

and Veiling Dresses,

\$19.50.

Dimity Wrappers,

\$1.75.

India Silk Petticoats,

\$5.00.

Laces and Embroideries

at

Half Former Prices.

400 yards Point Venice Galons,

Edgings and Insertions.

500 yards Cambric Nainsook & Swiss

Edgings and Insertions.

500 yards Swiss & Nainsook Allovers,

\$1.25,

formerly \$3.00.

Broadway & 19th Street

John Daniell Sons & Sons

During the month of August our customers will find everything they need in the finest Summer Goods.

MARKED DOWN TO INDUCE QUICK SALES.

BRILLIANTINE DRESS SKIRTS—Blue, gray and brown; former prices \$10.00 and \$12.00, at \$7.50.

SHIRT WAIST SUITS—Chambray and Lawn; former prices \$9.00 to \$11.50, at \$8.50 and \$5.50.

A large lot of LAIN WRAPPERS—All sizes, at 98c.

BLACK INDIA SILK WAISTS—Tucked and hemstitched, suitable for ladies wearing mourning, reduced from \$3.95 to \$3.25.

SHIRT WAISTS—Colored Madras, Mercerized Chambray and White Lawn, with embroidered fronts, value \$1.50, at 98c.

IN THE MEN'S WEAR STORE.

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS, cuffs attached and detached, that were \$1.50, now 98c.

IMPORTED HALF HOSE—in plain colors and polka dots, that were 25c, now 17c.

IMPORTED BALBRIGGAN UNDERWEAR—Shirts, long or short sleeves; Drawers, regular or stout, that were 75c, now 50c.

PURCHASING THROUGH OUR MAIL ORDER DEPT.

We have organized a department of shopping agents for our customers in the country, whose duties will consist of representing customers at the counters of our store. They will take as much interest in filling every item ordered as if the customers were present themselves. This is a very satisfactory way to shop, especially for those who cannot reach the city readily.

All communications and orders are answered and filled by return mail. Address communications in the firm's name.

Broadway, 8 and 9 Sts.

INTERNATIONAL CRIME. RAIDED A PINOCHLE GAME.

A Spaniard Killed an American on a Cuban Ship in a Haytian Port.

José Adelebo was arraigned before United States Commissioner Morie in Brooklyn yesterday charged with manslaughter in having killed John Orin, a sailor on the steamship Paloma while the vessel was lying at a port in Hayti. He was committed to jail pending an inquiry by Commissioner Morie as to where he should be tried.

When he was first arrested he was turned over to the United States Consul at Port-au-Prince, who decided to send him to this country. He arrived here on the steamship Prinz Willem II. on Friday. The prisoner, who is a Spaniard, committed the murder on a Cuban ship, and the bully of the crew, demanded that Orin give him the spoon he was using. Orin refused to do so and Adelebo struck him a heavy blow over the heart. Orin died almost instantly.

Cheesman's Suit Against Jess Withdrawn. Henry W. Herbert of 59 Wall street, counsel for the three Japanese against whom William C. Cheesman of Bath Beach brought suit for alienating his wife's affections, received this letter from the injured husband yesterday:

This is to notify you that I withdraw all charges brought by my attorney against your clients, Mr. Hiro Sakaki, Mr. K. Mori-moto and Mr. S. Yama. Mr. Herbert said that although this seemed to dispose of Cheesman's suit against his clients, they for their part, were seriously considering the advisability of suing Cheesman.

Stern Brothers

will place on sale to-morrow, the remainder of their

Women's Summer Wrappers and Kimonas

In Dotted Swas, White and Colored Lawns, Etc.

at 95c, \$1.50 and \$3.50

Reduced from \$2.75, 5.50 and 8.50

And the balance of their high priced

Imported and Domestic Tea Gowns

at great reductions.

Women's Rain Coats

Special Value

In Cheviots and Coverts, Real value \$16.00 and 19.50 at \$9.50 and 12.50

August sale of

Women's Underwear

(Second Floor)

Gowns,	59c, 75c, \$1.25
Chemises,	48c, 75, 98
Drawers,	32c, 59, 95
Corset Covers,	39c, 59, 98
Lawn Kimonas,	65c, 98, \$1.35

Women's Shirt Waists

White and Colored,	89c, \$1.25, 1.95
China, Pongee & Wash Silks,	\$2.98, 3.95

Glove Department

Ladies' Kid and Suede Gloves, with buttons and clasps, broken lines, all at 65c pr.

Value \$1.00, 1.25 and 1.50

Summer Rugs and Mattings

Japanese Cotton and Jute Rugs; Fibre Mats, East India Dhurries and Moody Mats greatly reduced.

China and Japan Mattings, this season's importation, per roll of 40 yds., \$6.90 and 8.50

Value \$12.50 and 14.50

Final Reduction of

Boys' & Youths' Clothing

Boys' Sailor and Russian Blouse Suits of imported washable fabrics, 3 to 12 yrs., Heretofore \$1.95 to 5.95, 95c, \$1.69

Single and Double Breasted Suits, also Cloth Suits, 3 to 16 yrs., broken lots, Heretofore \$5.00 to 6.95, \$2.95

Norfolk Suits, of homespun, chevrons and navy blue serges, 8 to 15 yrs., Heretofore \$6.95 to 9.75, \$5.00

Youths' Suits, of all-wool chevrons, serges and cassimeres, 15 to 19 yrs., Heretofore \$9.75 to 11.95, \$5.75

Misses' & Children's Suits

Girls' Sailor Suits, 3 to 12 yrs., of navy blue, brown or red English serges, Value \$5.50, \$3.75

Misses' Skirts, of Piques and Linens, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore \$2.95 to 4.95, \$1.45

Balance of Misses' Tailor-made Cloth Suits, 14 to 18 yrs., Heretofore \$12.90 to 23.50, \$7.50, 12.00

West Twenty-third Street

Le Boutillier Bros

HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

SALE BEGINS MONDAY, AUG. 4.

Comprising many lots of fine Damask Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels, Sheets and Pillow Cases, Hemstitched and Embroidered Linens, at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

N. B.—William Liddell's Gold Medal Brand Irish Table Linens are included in this sale. The great superiority and durability of these Linens are due to the fact that they are grass bleached, in the old-fashioned way, by the agency of the rays of the sun, instead of by the use of injurious chemicals, which insure the retention of all their natural strength and beauty of appearance.

Le Boutillier Bros

West 23rd Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Save Trouble. Avoid Failures. Get Dr. Van Hagen's book Reading Character from Handwriting. An aid to success. At all bookstores or by mail, \$1.00. GRAPHOLOGY P.B. CO., 865 Fifth Ave., New York.

FORBIDDEN FRUIT

is sweet, as they say, easily forgiven fruit—but some people say they wouldn't give it to a child to read. Of course not. It was never intended as a juvenile or Sunday school publication. Breezy stories and featured worded articles are what it contains. Subscription is a year. Special rate for subscribers. \$2.00. Young's Magazine, 602 N. 4th St., N.Y.

Study Hand Writing

An aid to success. At all bookstores or by mail, \$1.00. GRAPHOLOGY P.B. CO., 865 Fifth Ave., New York.

Fire Chief Croker's Vacation.

Fire Chief Edward F. Croker started yesterday on a vacation of thirty days. He will spend it with his family at Good Ground, L. I. He will be in touch with the department all the time, as a wire connecting him with headquarters in New York has been placed in his house. Deputy Chief Charles D. Purroy will be in command during the absence of Chief Croker. Acting Chief Purroy has filed an application with Commissioner Sturgis for leave of absence from Saturday night to Monday morning.

THE NEW FORTY-SECOND STREET.

Not all of the improvements are quite complete, but the roadway has been watered and swept, and the Library fence is being repaired. In line with the improvements, "Popular Shop" is prepared to show much that is attractive and not to be had elsewhere.

The "Popular Shop."

Opening New Importations for Early Fall Decoration of Town Houses and Apartments

The McHugh Wall Papers, select a plan at moderate cost. The Japanese Grass Cloths, in a variety of brilliant colors. The Cecil Aldin Nursery Papers, including The Noah's Ark Procession. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AT REASONABLE RATES.

Selections by retail customers may be purchased by Decorators or Estate Owners. Joseph P. McHugh & Co., 422 ST. W. AT 8TH AVE. (Trade Mark Reg'd.)

Comfort in Furniture

finds its definition in our showing of upholstered pieces for the Living Room and Library. Chesterfield sofas of generous size. Chairs made for the leisure hour, and divans for the recess or window. Pieces that gather perfect expression for good taste with comfortable service.

Grand Rapids Furniture Company,

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NEW PUBLICATIONS

SPIRITISM VS. TELEPATHY—Discussion for Mediums. \$1.00. Case of Dr. P. P. Twenty writers' investigations. Price \$1.00. Ad. dress MEDICINE, 614 W. 11th St., St. Paul, Minn.

There is More Fun in the Sun than in